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STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Your Taster Rainier Beer

Is wrong if you don't PREFER

TRY AGAIN

NOTHING more will be done in regard to building additions to the Moana Hotel until the result of this prohibition agitation is decided. Prohibition is a mistake for this country and will hurt our prosperity. The present liquor law is a good one, and is entitled to the support of the people. Let them have higher license if they want it. In my opinion, prohibition is wrong. Tourists do not want to be tied down by any such piece of legislation as a prohibition law. They won't come and that is all there is to it.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG

Yosemite Valley

OPEN ALL YEAR

The Scenic Attraction of California

A valley of great beauty and grandeur, unique in its assemblage of sheer walls of great height, imposing peaks, and the number of its stupendous waterfalls.

Now Reached by Rail—A Quick, Comfortable Trip

Daily train service from Merced to the Park Line, connects at Merced with Southern Pacific and Santa Fe. O. W. LEHMER, Traffic Manager, Y. V. R. R., Merced, Cal.

We have just received from the S. S. Wilhelmina a Splendid Line made up of Best Qualities in
EMBROIDERIES and LACES
They are all well-made, handsomely-finished, strictly high-grade goods.
ALL AT 5c AND 10c A YARD
Come early and pick the best patterns.

The Yat Hing Store
HOTEL BETWEEN RETHEL AND FORT STREETS

BALLINGER INVESTIGATORS

Some Warm Terms Used by Both
Sides While Getting Down to
Business.

WASHINGTON, June 13. — Three thousand pages bristling with vituperation, briefs were submitted today by attorneys who appeared before the special Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. The record discloses Ballinger as hostile to the people and shows his cooperation with special interests and with violation of the law declared the brief submitted by Attorney Brandeis representing Glavis.

I trust this committee will report that the public domain is in unsafe hands," says the brief of Attorney Brandeis representing Pinchot. The prosecution is cruel and baseless, it is the thing to assail the character of a member of the cabinet. Here there are absolutely no grounds for the attack," declared Attorney Vertrees representing Ballinger.

The three briefs, all of which were voluminous totaled nearly a thousand typewritten pages. The briefs reviewed the case largely on the same lines as the "arguments" of the various attorneys made before the committee some days ago. They added a number of points however that had not been incorporated in the original address.

Brandeis asked that L. R. Glavis, whose charges that the Cunningham claims were going to patent illegally, be rewarded as a patriot.

Vertrees referred to Glavis calling him a "traitor" and a "snake."

Pepper, defending his client, Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, discharged for his stand in the Ballinger-Glavis squabble refers to him as a "zealous advocate of good government."

Vertrees calls him the "arch-conspirator, seeking to destroy the good name of a cabinet officer."

Brandeis referring to the Glavis charges declared: "The records prove the facts as stated. These are not the same records which the president saw. In this proceeding Attorney General Wickersham appears no longer as an assistant judge but as an overzealous advocate. Oscar Lawler is no longer a judge but stands in his true light a prejudiced witness, bitter and vituperative."

"In these controversies Glavis, Pinchot, Jones, Kerby have been dismissed; Hoyt has resigned. Newell and Davis hold a slight tenure of office and may be dismissed before the committee reports. The committee will determine whether they are snakes to be killed, traitors to be shamed. If any of them told the truth the secretary of the interior would be dishonored and declared unfit for office."

Vertrees called Stenographer Frederick M. Kerby, a "traitor" a "creature" who made a treasonable publication.

Pepper calls the conspiracy charge "trivial" and says: "No one contends that it is unlawful to regard Ballinger as unfit for office. It is not only permissible to hold this view, but those entertaining it may say so publicly."

Vertrees, asking for a non-partisan verdict says:

"The republic is on trial before the world."

Vertrees declares that James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot tried to destroy Ballinger "because he thwarted their hopes and in revenge for not being able to dictate conservation policies."

"It is a tribute to the manhood of the interior department" he continued "that nothing was revealed reflecting upon the loyalty, integrity, good faith and sense of duty of any man there."

PLOT TO MURDER HARRIMAN FAILS

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 9.—A dynamite cartridge with percussion cap was found this morning dangling from a tree over a road near the Harriman estate and was in such a position that a passing automobile probably would have struck and exploded it.

Frank McMurtrie, a teamster in the employ of the Harriman estate, discovered it about 200 yards from the depot opposite the Ramapo bridge, near the intersection of the Arden House road and the state road, which are frequently used by Harriman automobilists from the Arden house and the Arden farms and dairy.

McMurtrie called a lumberman on the estate, who carefully took down the cartridge, detached the cap and threw the dynamite into the river. G. O. Bush, chief of police of the Tuxedo, started an investigation.

Work on the Harriman estate is going along as usual, and there is no labor trouble of any kind. The average monthly payroll is \$20,000. A few men were laid off recently, but their kind of work was completed and they did not expect employment longer. The Harriman family is now at Arden house. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carey Runney leaving several days ago.

Bulletin Business Office Phone 256
Bulletin Editorial Room Phone 185

SECY. MEYER AND ARMOR PLATE

Secretary of Navy Had Called Attention to Plates Before They Were Put on Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who returned here today from his summer home at Hamilton, Mass., has taken up the question of the defective armor of the Utah and North Dakota.

It is said here today that the Secretary himself when he inspected the North Dakota pointed out to some of the officials present certain "bubblers" in one or two pieces of armor. This appears to be the same thing as the "spots" or "blisters."

The early discovery of seeming defects in the armor of the North Dakota made it possible to have it inspected thoroughly or as thoroughly as possible, with the result that only one piece of plate escaped detection and that was promptly remedied, although after it had been attached to the ship's side.

Officials here say that it will not do to have justifiable reports spread abroad that armor plate with either existing or potential defects can actually be placed upon American war vessels.

One official today hinted that the oldtime inspection was perhaps as good as the present method of inspection. The modern battleship, however, requires enormous quantities of armor plate which makes it more difficult to inspect thoroughly than in former days.

The question of an absolutely safe inspection is nevertheless now up to the department by reason of the recent revelations. Secretary Meyer has taken hold of the question and will endeavor to find a satisfactory method.

NEW COMPANY FORMED

Yesterday afternoon incorporation papers of Puuhuehu Agricultural Company, Ltd., were filed with a capital of \$20,000, all subscribed and ten per cent paid in.

The company has the privilege of increasing its capitalization to \$500,000 any time during its period of incorporation, which is fifty years.

Officers and incorporators of the company are: President, H. H. Ren-ton; vice-president, T. Clive Davies; treasurer, E. H. Wodehouse; secretary, W. H. Baird; H. McK. Harrison is one of the incorporators but not an officer, and W. H. Mist is auditor of the company.

HEELAKAI BEACH MUST WAIT.

There will be nothing doing in the building of a new road on the other side of Heelakai beach and continuing in the direction of Ahuhimau.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors through a communication from Mr. Macfarlane, the pineapple grower and canner. He complained that the county engineering staff was conducting a survey through the company property without first having secured the required permission.

The road board announced last night that the proposition for constructing a new road, would be dropped and not likely be taken up again during the life of the present board.

WILL COMMENCE WORK IN AUGUST

The city and county road committee are kindly disposed towards the residents of Halopohala lane, off Liliha street, who have sent in a petition asking for a better highway. After going over the situation, the road board have decided to start work on the improvement with the first of the coming month.

BAND CONCERT.

The Hawaiian band will give a public concert tonight at Ala Park, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The program:

March—Bersagliere Ellenberg
Overture—Road to Glory Kling
Ballad—Elua Maki Uilili Heins
Reminiscences of All Nations Godfrey
Vocal—Hawaiian songs. At by Berser
Intermezzo—Dan Cupid Eugene
Gavotte—In Cupid's Garden. Missus
Finale—Cupid's Dream Thurban
The Star Spangled Banner.

BORN.

LOUGHMILLER—In this city, July 19, 1910, to the wife of Harry Loughmiller, a son.

DIED.

RICHARDS—In Honolulu, July 19, Lilla Puaonana, daughter of Kapana Richards, aged one year, four months and thirteen days. Funeral at ten o'clock this morning; burial to be in Pauokalani cemetery.

"For Sale" cards at Bulletin.



Colonel Roosevelt on board the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria talking with his friend E. Mont Reilly of Kansas City

POSTAL BANK BILL IS GOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—

After voting down several amendments the Senate today decided, 44 to 25, to concur in the House amendments to the postal savings bank bill and thus took the last legislative step necessary to the establishment of a postal savings bank in the United States. The measure was included in the Administration's schedule, and its passage marks another triumph for President Taft.

In accordance with the program agreed on yesterday, the voting began at 5 o'clock and the bill was passed fifteen minutes later. Most of the insurgent Republicans joined the regulars in supporting the measure in the final vote, but Senators Blount, Cummins and La Follette refused to yield and cast their ballots with the Democrats. Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

Before the vote there was much discussion of the bills. The first speaker was Senator Bristow of Kansas, who said he would rather stay in Washington a month longer than accept it. He asserted a majority of the votes for the House bill would be cast by Senators who wanted no postal savings legislation. Concluding, he said: "The bill creates a pipe line to the speculative centers for the money from all over the country."

Simmons denounced the bill as "an abject and humiliating surrender to the banks," and predicted that before the end of the next campaign the bill would be the most unpopular ever passed by the Republican party, "not excepting the rejected, rejected and trampled-upon Payne-Aldrich tariff law."

Declaring that the House had rejected every feature for which the Senate had made special endeavor, Hughes read articles from newspapers, declaring that the President had threatened to veto the rivers and harbors and public buildings bills if the House postal savings bank bill should fail of acceptance by the Senate. He demanded to know whether the contents of the pork barrel should be more potent in influencing Senators than the requirements of the Constitution.

Carter defended the bill. Meeting the contention that the bill was an entirely new measure, he declared that its provisions were along the lines marked out by many bills presented since the beginning of the agitation for postal savings banks. He said that although the bill differed somewhat from the Senate bill, it was the result of a compromise, but it was still an expression of the "dead level" sentiment of all.

The postal bank bill, as it goes to the President, provides for the designation of postoffices as postal savings depository offices. The opening of such depositories is left to the discretion of a board of three trustees, consisting of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. This board is given complete control of the depositories and of their funds. As it will require considerable time for the board to prepare its regulations, it is impossible at this time to predict when the postal banking system will be in operation.

In these depositories any person over 18 years of age may make deposits of funds amounting to \$1 or multiples of that amount. Pass books will be issued to depositors

SCIENTIST MAKES GOOD RUBBER

Special Agent Henry Studnicka

writes from Birmingham, Eng., concerning the production of artificial rubber and its effect on the rubber industry and trade, should all that is claimed for it prove true:

There is quite a stir among the directors of leading rubber importing and manufacturing firms here regarding the reported invention of artificial rubber by a German professor at Kiel, and they seem to be very optimistic, as the inventor enjoys an unquestioned reputation as an authority on all matters pertaining to rubber. The invention is based on the boiling together, under certain conditions, of isopren with acetic acid, in a closed tube, the result being the creation of a gray composite possessing all the properties of pure rubber and capable of being vulcanized in the same manner as gutta-percha. At present this artificial rubber has been produced only in small quantities, but it is the inventor's opinion that when his method has been fully developed it will permit of the placing on the market of an article at one-third the cost of real rubber.

Practical experiments in this branch of chemistry have advanced so rapidly that there can be no doubt that within a few years an artificial substance will be produced which will bring down the inflated price of rubber.

The great shortage of the world's rubber supply and the steadily growing consumption of caoutchouc, especially in the making of airships, accounts to a great extent for the boom in rubber, and should this inventor, who has patented his method, be able to create a commercial substance, the effect will be sensational.

The other experts of Germany are jubilant over this invention. They are pointing to the fact that the realization of the plans of the Kiel professor would signify a greater demand for rubber articles, and therefore a greater industrial activity in his commodity would be the result. At present, owing to the exorbitant prices of rubber, the industry is suffering tremendously.

ADVOCATES USE OF AEROPLANE FOR MAIL CARRIERS.



Washington, June 26.—Representative M. Sheppard of Texas, who had a bill that he wanted Congress to pass before it adjourned. The bill gives the postmaster general right to use aeroplanes in carrying mail throughout the country. Representative Sheppard was anxious that Congress give postmaster general a sum of money to purchase aeroplanes, secure men to operate them and carry on a general school of education for mail carriers. His idea is to use the aeroplanes for first class mail matter, and he insists that the public will demand quicker transportation of mail in a short time and that the postoffice department should have men trained to operate air machines to meet the demand.

BOYCOTT DECLARED ON WINSTON CHURCHILL

LONDON, June 25.—There is a determined effort on foot to boycott Winston Churchill socially by his leading political opponents and by some of those on his own side of the House. Mr. Balfour is notoriously fond of Mr. Asquith in private as well as Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey, but his dislike for Winston Churchill is so profound that he does not make the slightest attempt at concealing it.

Mr. Balfour's feelings are seemingly shared by the larger part of London society and this has spread to the lower ranks. Neighbors of Mr. Churchill declare that taxicab drivers are always mysteriously engaged when his servants whistle for a cab, while they themselves find no difficulty in securing taxis.

It is further stated that Mr. Lloyd-George, despite his avowed democratic ideas which displease the Tories so greatly, is liable to fall under the suspicion of the Laborites and Socialists on account of his developing the habit of accepting invitations to dine with members of the nobility at fashionable restaurants.